RADWANSKI, Stanislaw

Laramide frame folding in the Sudetic Mountains.
Przegl geol 10 no.1:13-16 Ja '62.

1. Uniwersytet Wroclawski.

RADWANSKI, Stanislaw, mgr.; JABLONSKI, Tadeusz, mgr., inz.

Production of telescopic absorbers in the motor equipment plants in Krosno. Przegl mech 20 no.19/20:604-606 '61.

1. Zaklady Sprzetu Motoryzacyjnego, Krosno.

PASZKO, Zygmunt; GORSKI, Czeslaw; RADWANSKI, Zbigniew; KLEIN, Andrzej

Activity of beta-glucuronidase in the blood plasma of women.
Nowotwory 15 no.1:1-3 Ja-Mr '65.

1. Z Zakladu Biologii Nowotworow Instytutu Onkologii w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Dyk) oraz z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T. Kossarowski; Dyrektor: prof. dr. med. W. Jasinski).

RADY GYORGY,
J-NO PLANK, Magyar Kem. Lapja 4, 636-41 (1949)

[illegible], [illegible]

J. [illegible], Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, v. IV, n. 11, pp. 63[illegible], Nov. 1949

RADY, Gy.

3

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

669.231.017 : 546.56 : 544.83

21. **Determination of small amounts of copper in platinum with dithizone** — *Kismennyiségü réz meghatározása platinában ditizonnal* — L. Erdey, Gy. Rády and E. Bányai. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 58, No. 6, June 1952, pp. 171—174, 4 figs., 1 tab.)

A method was evolved for the colorimetric determination of small amounts of copper in pure platinum with dithizone (diphenylthiocarbazone). A weighed platinum ample was dissolved in aqua regia and the disturbing effect of platinum (II) ions formed during the concentration of the solution was eliminated through oxidizing with chlorine water to platinum (IV) ions. After having eliminated the excess chlorine, the copper was extracted by means of a carbon tetrachloride solution of dithizone. The light absorption of copper dithizonate was determined by a *Pulfrich* photometer. The method is suitable for the determination of 0.4 to 0.005 per cent copper in samples of 1.0 to 0.1 g.

L. Erdey

RADY, GY.

Rapid determination of zinc in the presence of proteins. L. Erdey, Gy. Rády, and L. Káplár (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 315–22(1953)(in German). —The detn. of Zn by extn. of the dithizonate with CCl_4 is complicated by emulsion formation in the presence of proteins. If the layer is kept to a min vol., the emulsion is easily broken by adding strips of filter paper and completely absorbing the aq. layer. The CCl_4 layer is poured off and combined with CCl_4 washings of the strips to yield the soln. for the Zn detn. A photometric procedure and a titrimetric procedure are described for the Zn detn. In the latter procedure a known amt. of dithizone is used in the reaction and the zinc is detd. by difference after the amt. of unreacted dithizone is measured by titration with a standard $ZnSO_4$ soln. These two procedures gave Zn analyses on several Zn insulin preps. in agreement with the results of the U.S.P. procedure. B. P. Block

RÁDY, G.

4

HUNG.

Colorimetric determination of silver with dithizone. L. Erdey, G. Rády and V. Fleps (*Acta chim. hung.*, 1954, 5, 133—141).—~~Dithizone~~ can be used for the determination of 10^{-4}% of Ag in the presence of great excess of Cu, Bi, Cd, Zn or Pb, if Hg and Cl are both absent, by using Na ethylenediaminetetra-acetate and maintaining the pH between 4 and 5. For colorimetric analysis 1—50 ml. of solution, containing 2—100 μg. of Ag and ten times the wt. of Complexone are required to sequester the other metals, and mixed with 80 ml. of 20% Na acetate and 10 ml. of 20% acetic acid. The whole is extracted with successive small vol. of carefully purified dithizone in CCl_4, until the green colour of the latter remains unaltered. The extract is shaken several times with 1 in 1,000 aq. NH_3 and made up to 20 ml. The absorbance is then measured with a Pulfrich colorimeter using an S50 filter. Alternatively a more dil. solution of dithizone (1 ml. = 1 μg. Ag) can be measured out from a burette, and the end-point determined when the last 0·2 ml. used for extraction remains green. A. B. DENSHAM.

Rady, G.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Analytical Chemistry

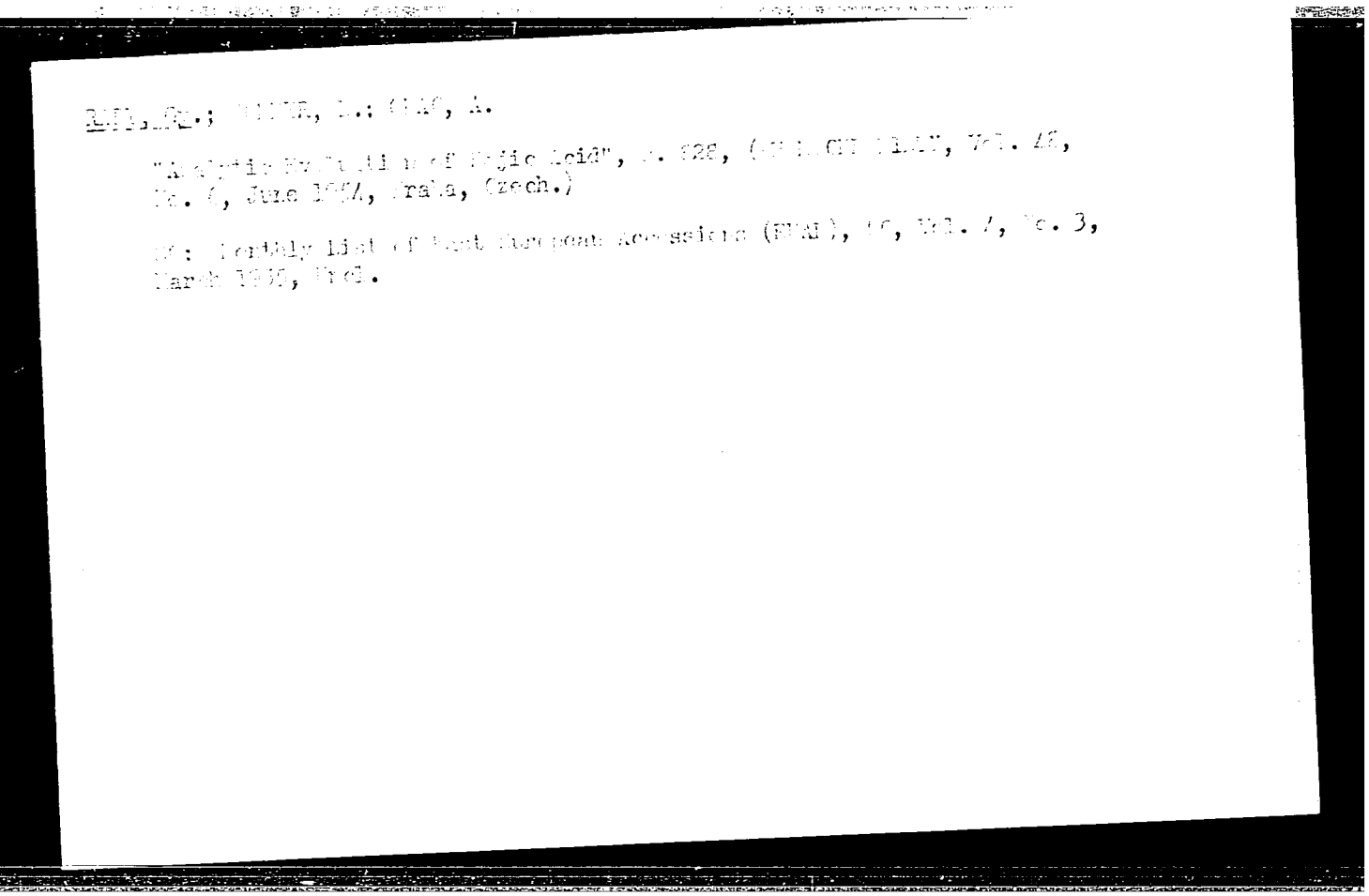
Microchemical determination of gold. Ladislaus Erdey and George Rady (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Z. anal. Chem.* 135[5] 10(1952). Instead of the usual dry assay for Au, it is recommended to make use of the sensitive dithizone test after dissolving the sample in acid and evapg. The Au content can be estd. colorimetrically or titrimetrically by adding a standard $AuCl_3$ to the soln. contg. excess dithizone until the green color changes to yellow. It can also be detd. with a dithizone soln. of known content, added until the green color is obtained. W. T. Hall

4

CZECH.

2210. Analytical evaluation of kojic acid. A. Okáč, L. Sommer and G. Rády (*Chem. Listy*, 1954, 47 [6], 825–839).—Kojic acid (I) reacts in neutral or weakly acidic soln. with Fe^{+++}, UO_2^{++} and Cu^{++} with the formation of characteristic coloured complexes. The composition of the complexes of I with Fe^{+++} (red or orange-red) and UO_2^{++} (orange-red or orange-yellow) was followed photometrically and their molar extinction coefficients and dissociation constants were determined. The copper salt of I (pale-green needles) was prepared by pptg. a soln. of copper acetate (3 g) in H_2O (50 ml) with a 1 per cent. soln. of I, followed by *M* sodium acetate (1 to 5 ml).

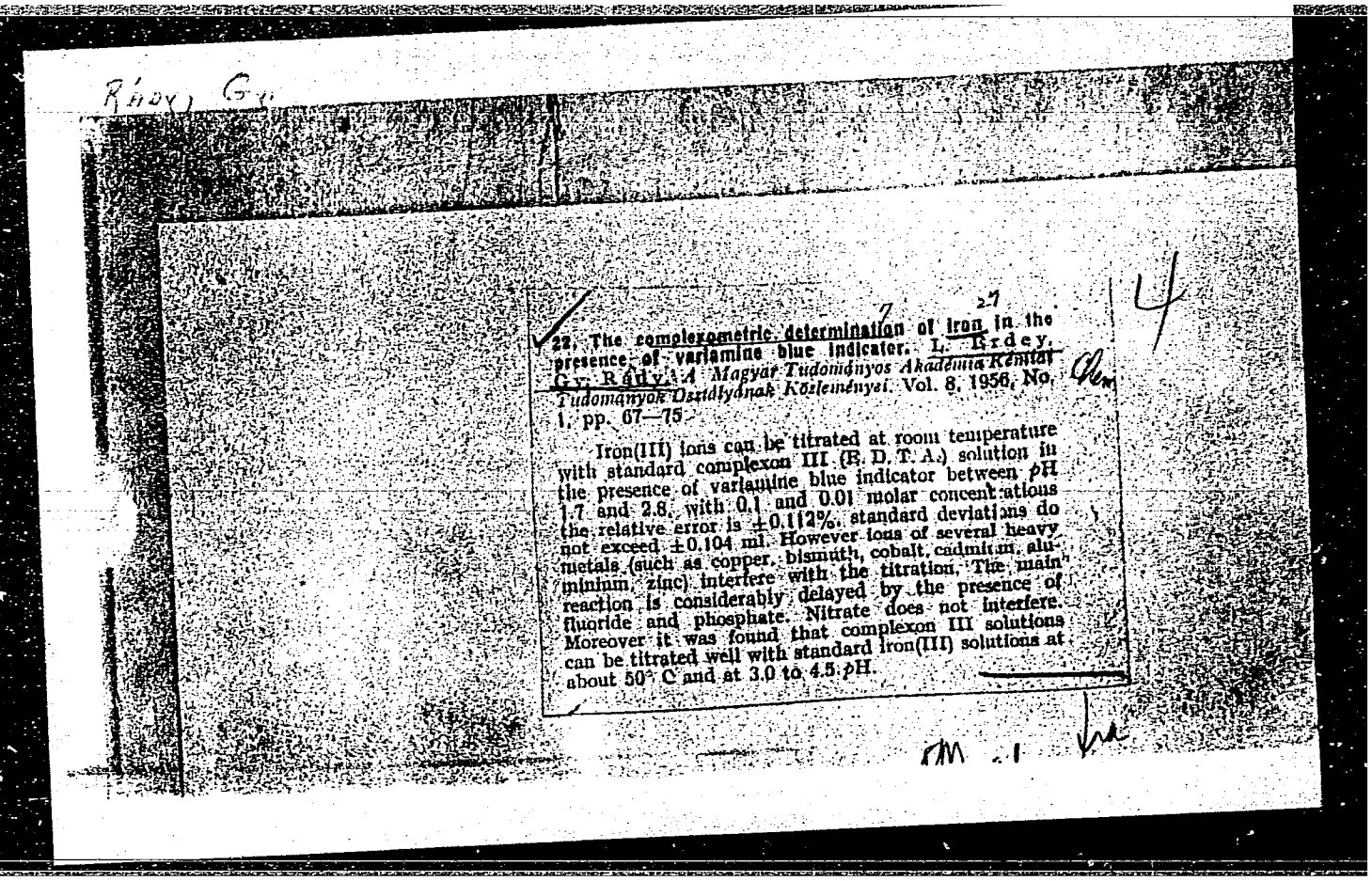
G. GLASER



[illegible]; [illegible], L.; [illegible], A.

"[illegible] of Folic Acid", p. 328, [illegible], Vol. 48, No. 6, June 1964, Praha, (Czech.)

[illegible]: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 7, No. 3, March 1965, Unclas.



Rády Gy.

14

22. The complexometric determination of iron in the presence of variamine blue indicator. L. Erdey, Gy. Rády. *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kémiai Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei.* Vol. 8, 1956, No. 1, pp. 67—75.

Iron(III) ions can be titrated at room temperature with standard complexon III (R. D. T. A.) solution in the presence of variamine blue indicator between *p*H 1.7 and 2.8, with 0.1 and 0.01 molar concentrations the relative error is ±0.112%, standard deviations do not exceed ±0.104 ml. However ions of several heavy metals (such as copper, bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, aluminium, zinc) interfere with the titration. The main reaction is considerably delayed by the presence of fluoride and phosphate. Nitrate does not interfere. Moreover it was found that complexon III solutions can be titrated well with standard iron(III) solutions at about 50° C and at 3.0 to 4.5 *p*H.

RADY GYORGY

G-2

HUNGARY/Analysis of Inorganic Substances

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19583

Author : Laszlo Erdy, György Rady.
Inst : Hungarian Academy
Title : Complexonometric Determination of Iron in Presence of Indicator Variamine Blue.

Orig Pub: Magyar Tud. Akad. Kem. Tud. Oszt. Közl., 1956, 8, No 1, 67 - 75; Z. Analyt. Chem., 1956, 149, No 4, 250 - 257.

Abstract: Variamine blue was used as indicator at the titration of Fe^{3+} with a solution of complexon III. Titration is carried out at pH 1.7 - 2.8 and 18 - 20°. The relative error is ±0.112%, the mean square error at 0.1 M and 0.01 M of Fe^{3+} is

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HUNGARY/Analysis of Inorganic Substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19583

±0.104 ml. Cu, Bi and Co interfere in the molar ratio 1 : 1, Cd, Al and Zn interfere. F^- and PO_4^{3-} retard the basic reaction, NO_3 (at 1 : 10 $NaNO_3$) does not impede. The possibility of titrating the solution of complexon III with a solution of Fe^{3+} in the presence of variamine blue in the region of pH 3 - 4.5 at 50° was established. The error is 1 - 2%.

Card 2/2 - 59 -

[redacted], GY.; [redacted], L.

Complexometric determination of bismuth.

P. 371 ([redacted]) Budapest Vol. 8, No. 2/3, 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

RADY, G

Distr: 4E2c

A study of potentiometric determination of gold(III) with ascorbic acid. L. Erdey and G. Rády (Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Talanta* 1, 159–65 (1958).—A potentiometric method for the detn. of Au(III) with ascorbic acid is described. Ascorbic acid reduces Au(III) to metallic Au, and the titration is carried out at 50° between pH 1.6 and 3, in a chloride medium with a max. concn. of 0.1*N*. At the end point a considerable potential jump occurs. The accuracy of the method is about ±1% with 0.01*N* solns. Hg^{++}, Cu^{++}, and Fe^{+++} ions do not interfere, but Pt(IV) causes a pos. error. The influence of a no. of factors such as temp. and pH on the accuracy are discussed.

Bella L. Rosenfeld

GDR/ Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 871.

Author : Erdley, L., Rady, Gy.
Inst : Hungarian Academy of Science.
Title : Oxidation-Reduction Titrations in Non-Aqueous Solutions.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15, No 1, 81-93.

Abstract: The effect of various factors was studied in respect to the magnitude of the oxidation-reduction potentials (ORP) in the system, ascorbic acid (I) — dehydroascorpic acid (II) in glacial acetic acid medium. It was established that ORP of the system I-II in the medium mentioned is shifted toward more negative values upon the addition of sodium acetate, similar to the condition when the pH of the aqueous solutions is increased. In the

Card 1/3

E-1

GDR / Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 871.

Abstract: author's opinion, the effect of sodium acetate additions upon the ORP consists in an increase in the concentration of ascorbite ions due to the binding of H^+ ions and an increase in the dissociation of I, brought about by the acetate ions (which are formed in the solution of sodium acetate in glacial acetic acid). It was found that in glacial acetic acid, I is not oxidized by iodine, the presence of small amounts of water causes this reaction to proceed rapidly, and therefore this reaction is suitable for the determination of water, similar to the Karl Fisher method. Methods were devised for determining Br, Au^{3+} and Hg^{2+} based on potentiometric titration with a solution of I in glacial acetic acid. The compounds mentioned (as solutions of Br_2, $HAuCl_4$ and $Hg(CH_3COO)_2$ in

Card 2/3

GDR / Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. E-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 871.

Abstract: glacial acetic acid) are titrated by carefully mixing with a 0.05 N solution of I in glacial acetic acid and using a Pt cell and a saturated calomel electrode. When the end point is approached in the titration of Br, the mixture is allowed to stand 1-2 minutes after the next portion of solution I has been added, so that an accurate potential can be determined. A sharp change in potential is observed at the equivalent point. One gram-mole of I reduces two gram-equivalents of Br_2. In the reaction of I, Au^{3+} and Hg^{2+} are reduced to their elemental state. It was established with the aid of I that it is possible to titrate $KMnO_4$, $Na_2Cr_2O_7$, $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$ and NH_4VO_3. -- A. Nemodruk.

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2

ERDEV, Laszlo,prof.,dr. (Budapest XI, Gellert ter. 4); GIMESI, Otto (Budapest XI, Gellert ter. 4); RADY, Gyorgy (Budapest XI, Gellert ter. 4)

Determination of elementary sulfur in nonaqueous medium. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:179-185 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fur Allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Budapest.

(Sulfur) (Benzene) (Acetone) (Cyanides)

RADY, Gyorgy (Budapest XI, Gellertter 4); GIMESI, Otto (Budapest XI, Gellertter 4); ERDEY, Laszlo,prof.,dr. (Budapest XI, Gellertter 4)

Determination of the total content of lead and lead oxide in lead chromate. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:237-242 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institut fur Allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Budapest.

(Lead) (Lead oxides) (Lead chromate)

ERDEY, Laszlo, prof., dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); RADY, Gyorgy, dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); GIMESI, Otto (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Analysis of lead-containing silver alloys. Acta chimica Hung 32 no.2:151-157 '62.

1. Institut fur Allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Budapest. 2. Mitglied der Redaktion, "Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae" (for Erdey).

WEBER, O. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); RADY, Gy. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Comparative studies of new, well-developed indicators for chelatometric determination of calcium. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.4:289-298 '63.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Allgemeine Chemie, Technische Universitat, Budapest. Vorgelegt von Prof. Dr. L. Erdey.

WEBER, Otto; RADY, Gyorgy

Comparative tests by means of newer indicators proposed for the chelatometric titration of calcium ion. Magy kem lap 18 no.9:453-456 S '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Altalanos Kemiai Tanszek.

GYIMESI, Otto (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); RADY, Gyorgy, dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); ERDEY, Laszlo, dr. prof. (Budapest, XI, Gellert Ter

Determination of alkali cyanides and selenium by sulphur volumetric solution in nonaqueous medium. Acta chimica Hung 38 no.4:303-309 '63.

1. Institut fur Allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Budapest.

JAVOR, Andrasne; RADY, Gyorgyne, dr.

Long-range plan for standardization in the plastics industry.
Szabvany kozl 14 no.4:91-93 Ap '62.

RADY, Istvan

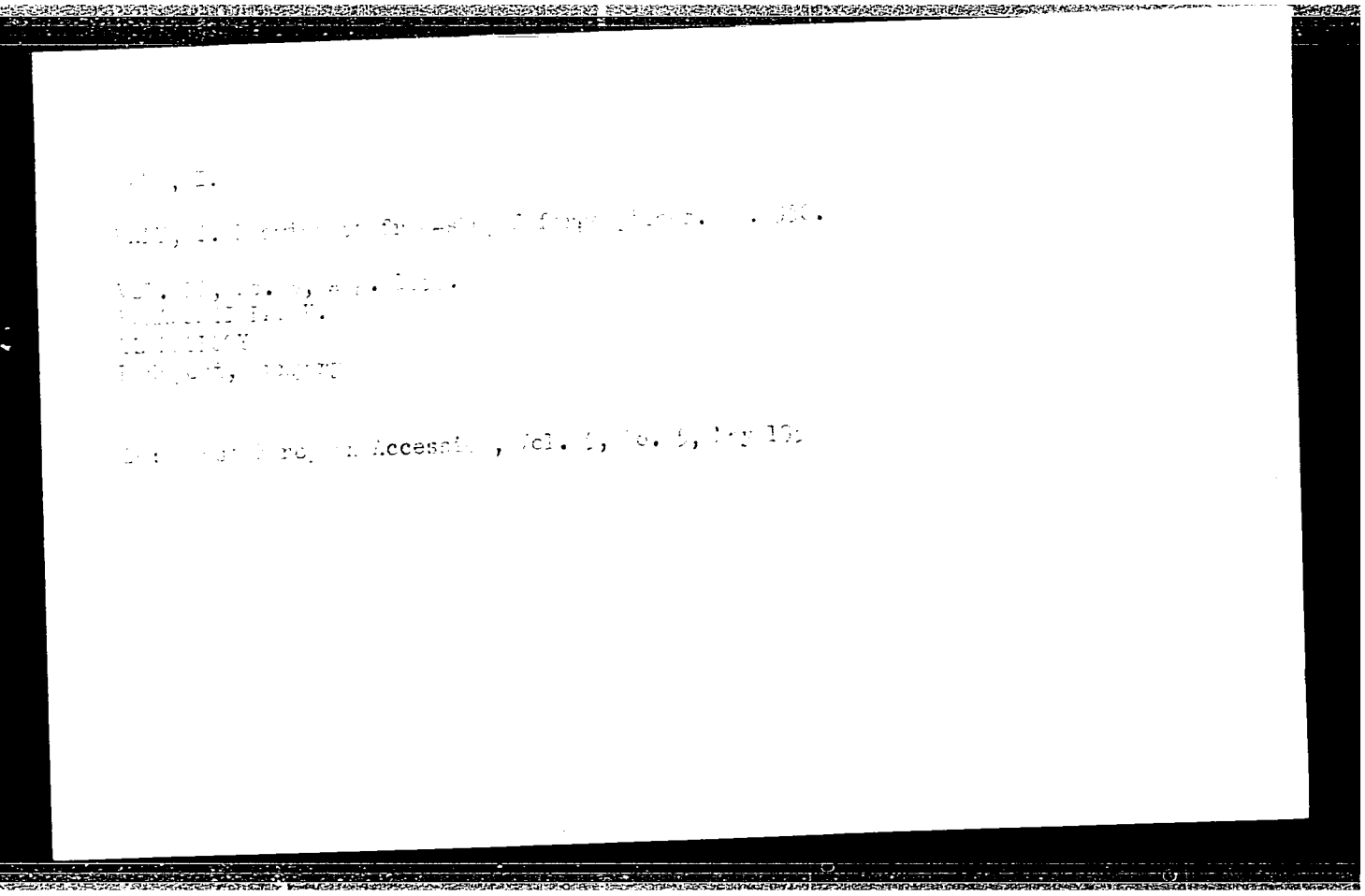
Determination of the initial profile in free-shaping forging.
Koh lap 9 no. 5: 216-221 My '54.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium Muszaki Normaintezete.

RADY, I.

Economical cutting of forging materials. p. 9. KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956



MANGOLD, Jozsef, dr.; RADY, Lajos

General shipping conditions. Kozleked kozl 18 no.33:620-622 19 Ag '62.

RADY, Lajos

Freightage and the International Transport Convention. Kozleked kozl 19 no.36:606-607 8 S '63.

RADY, Lajos

Remark about the article "Tasks in the development of international truck transportation." Kozleked kozl 19 no.37:624-626 15 S '63.

[illegible]

[illegible] remarks [illegible] the article entitled "Some remarks about the shipping proposals of a decade," Kozleked kozl 20 no. 26: [illegible].

27

Determination of iodate and periodate together. L. Szekeres, M. Rady, and E. Kardos (Landwirtschaftlichen Univ., Budapest). *Z. anal. Chem.* 162, 430–1(1958).—In the previously described method (*C.A.* 52, 13538i), the EtOH can be replaced with $(NH_2)_2CO$. K. G. Stone

5

: Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

: RZKhim., No. 19 1959, No. 67702

: [illegible] L.; Rudy, V.; Kurilos, E.

: [illegible]

: [illegible]

: [illegible]

: [illegible]

: [illegible]

: [illegible]

: [illegible]

E-26

GOLIN'KO, M.; RADYA, S. (g.Konotop, Sumskoy oblasti, USSR)

The Denisenko brothers. Obshchestv. pit. no.7:25 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:12)
(Konotop--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.--Employees)
(Bakhmach--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.--Employees)

FOFANOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEYSOV, Ye.I., inzh.; YEL'KIN, S.A., inzh.; MILYAYEV, M.N., inzh.; PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DZEMYAN, S.K., inzh.; KOSNAREV, A.S., inzh,; KLEYN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANILOV, A.M., inzh.; FILIPPOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SALTANOV, G.F., inzh.; VETROV, B.G., inzh.; PISARENKO, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RADYA, V.S., inzh.; GEROTSKIY, V.A., inzh.

In the Ural Mountain Region Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metals. Stal' 22 no.10:892,916,938,953 O'62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Ural Mountain region—Metallurgical research)

RADYA, V.S.

Preshrinkage expansion of magnesium iron in permanent mold casting.
Lit. proizv. no.8:28-29 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

PISARENKO, G.A.; RADYA, V.S.; GEROTSKIY, V.A.; BLIKANOV, A.A.; MOKRONOSOV, Ye. D.; YEFREMOV, P.N.; BORSHCHER, L.B.; YEFIMOV, I.Z.; MYKOL'NIKOV, A.A.; BATALOV, A.N.; TSEPOVA, M.N.

Casting magnesium cast iron into a chill with a metal core. Stal' 24 no.7:607-610 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov, Lys'venskiy i Severskiy metallurgicheskiye zavody i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

FILIPPOV, Aleksandr Semenovich; PISARENKO, Grigoriy Andreyevich; YANKELEVICH, Genrikh Iosifovich; RADYA, Vladimir Sergeyevich

[Cast spare parts for steel pouring equipment] Smennye litye detali stalerazlivochnogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 302 p. (MIRA 18:7)

RADYAN, A.B.

New biomicroscopic sign observed in the healing of erosions of the cornea. Vest.oft. 74 no.1:65-69 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(CORNEA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

RADYIYENAVA, Mar'ya.

A little about our life on virgin lands. Rab.i sial.33 no.1:18 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

(Semiozernoe District--State farms)

RADYMSKA-WAWRZYNIAK, Krystyna

Histologic studies on monoaminooxidase activity in frog muscles.
Acta physiol. Pol. 15 no.2:215-221 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Z Katedry Fizjologii Zwierzat Wyzszej Szkoly Rolniczej
(Kierownik: doc. dr M. Pytasz).

GERSHUN, N.O.; RADYNSKAYA, S.M.; SOPIL'NICHENKO, L.Ye.; SHUSTOV, A.M.

Further improvement of the bonus wage system in the shoe industry. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 6 no.1:22-26 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

RADYSHEVSKAYA, G.S.; NIKURASHINA, N.I.; MERTSLIN, R.V.

Temperature dependence of the equilibrium of three liquid phases in four-component systems. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3: 673-676 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

17(2,12) SOV/16-59-6-38/46

AUTHORS: Radyshich, N.S. and Afanas'yeva, F.A.

TITLE: The Effects of Levomycetin on the Rate of Isolation of Brucellae From White Mice With Experimental Brucellosis Infection. Author's Summary.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, 30, Nr 6, p 131 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effects of levomycetin therapy on the rate of isolation of Brucella melitensis 20 from the organs of white mice with experimentally reproduced brucellosis. The tests showed that Brucella were isolated much less frequently (14%) in animals which received levomycetin therapy beginning on the day after infection than in animals of the control group (36.6% incidence) which received no treatment. The levomycetin took effect on the twentieth day of infection. In the treated animals Brucella were isolated mainly from the inguinal lymph nodes, which were near the site of inoculation. In the control animals Brucella were isolated at later stages from the lymph nodes, the spleen, the liver and other internal organs. Levomycetin treatment begun on the fifteenth day of infection also proved effective, reducing

Card 1/2

The Effects of Levomycetin on the Rate of Isolation of Brucellae From White Mice With Experimental Brucellosis Infection. Author's Summary.

the rate of isolation of Brucella to 30%, compared to the 64% in the control. Thus, levomycetin therapy inhibited the spread of Brucella melitensis in experimental brucellosis and led to a marked reduction in the rate of isolation of the bacterium from the organs. This was particularly pronounced with prolonged use of the antibiotic.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova (Department of Pathological Anatomy of the Odessa Medical Institute imeni Pirogov); Odesskaya mezhoblastnaya protivobrutselleznaya stantsiya (Odessa Inter-oblast Anti-Brucellosis Station)

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1958

RADYSHICH, N. S., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "The Pathological Morphology of Experimental Brucellosis Infection in the Treatment of Animals With Leucomycetin." Odessa, 1960; 15 pages. (Odessa State Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov); 300 copies; price not given. (KL, 23-60, 128)

RADYSHICH, N.S.

Pathomorphology of experimental brucellosis infection when animals are treated with levomycetin. Arkh.pat. 22 no.2:65-63 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(BRUCELLOSIS) (CHLOROMYCETIN)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5308

Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kuznechno-pressovogo mashinostroyeniya.

Progressivnaya tekhnologiya i voprosy avtomatizatsii kuznechno-shtampovochnogo proizvodstva (Advanced Processing and Problems of Automation of Die-Forming Operations) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 126 p. (Series: Its: Nauchnyye trudy, kn. 3) 3,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.

Editorial Council: N.N. Vasil'yev, V.P. Vyatkin, V.I. Davydov, F.Ye. Durov, A.P. Yeremkin, P.D. Zolotarev, A.I. Zot'yev, B.A. Kozlov, M.V. Leonov, I.Z. Mansurov, B.N. Markovich, I.B. Matveyev, S.A. Podrez, L.A. Poznyak, V.A. Popov, B.S. Perevozchikov, O.V. Protopopov, G.M. Rodov, L.V. Rubnenkova, A.P. Silayev, B.I. Ukhanov, P.N. Frolov, B.A. Chelishchev, P.D. Chudakov, and B.M. Shneyberg; Chief Ed.: A.I. Zot'yev; Ed. of Publishing House: G.N. Scholeva; Tech. Ed.: O.V. Smirnova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S.Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel engaged in pressworking and for students in mechanical-engineering schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The following problems in advanced processing by pressworking are reviewed: flashless drop forging; multipass forge rolling; cold extrusion; hole piercing instead of drilling; small-radius bending of metal sheets; straightening of thin-walled tubes; and embossing. Methods are given for selecting roller-feed parameters and hole size for rotary feed on crank presses. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article. There are 57 references: 56 Soviet and 1 English.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ 1450.M63)

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VK/wrc/gmp
6-23-61

RADYUCHENKO, Yu.S., inzh.; TYURIN, L.M., inzh.

Investigating the technology of straightening very thin-walled tubes. [Nauch. trudy] ENIKMASHa 3:67-79 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Pipe mills)

RADYUCHENKO, Yuriy Sergeyevich; BRYUKHANOV, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SYTNIK, N.A., inzh., red.; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Rotary forging; shaping parts on rotary-and radial-forming machines] Rotatsionnaia kovka; obrabotka detalei na rotatsionno-i radial'no-obzhimnykh mashinakh. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 185 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Forging)

RADYUCHENKO, Yu.S.

Using the electrohydraulic effect in pressure metalworking processes.
Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 5 no.3:25-28 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Sheet metal working machinery)
(Electrohydraulic effect)

RADYUK, A.F.

Characteristics of the development of the apple root system throughout the cross section of three soil types. Pochvovedenie no.2:79-82 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva, ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya.

RADYUK, A.L., aspirant

Methods for determining the coefficient of the roughness of rapid sections of floating rivers. Trudy STI 37:111-120 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

RADYUK, Dmitriy Prokof'yevich [Radziuk, D.P.]; BARMICHEV, V. [Barmichau, V.], red.; VALAKHANOVICH, I., tekh.red.

[On the road to a great upsurge] Pa shliakhu vialikaha uzdymu. Minsk, Vyd-va Akad.navuk BSSR, 1958. 164 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(White Russia--Economic conditions)

ZLOBIN, L.I.; RADYUK, G.A.

Stabilizing operating conditions of photoelectric multipliers with box and louver dynode systems. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.2: 134-136 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Photoelectric multipliers)

LIPOVETSKIY, M.S.; VEKSLER, Ya.I.; SHEYINGERTS, A.R.; RADYUK, L.I.

Features of the course of exudative pleurisy during the action of radiations; experimental study. Med. rad. 5 no.9:47-55 S '60.
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (PLEURISY)

VEKSLER, Ya.I., kand. med. nauk; USHAYEVA, I.I.; RADYUK, L.I.;
SHEYNGERTS, A.R., kand. med. nauk

Characteristics of the course of alloxan diabetes in animals injured by penetrating radiation. Probl. endok. i gorm. 9 no.3:40-43 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

CHOCHIA, N.G.; BELYAKOVA, Ye.Ye.; BOROVSKAYA, I.S.; VOLKOV, A.M.; GRAYZER, M.I.; IL'INA, Ye.V.; KAZAKOV, I.N.; KIRKINSKAYA, V.N.; KISLYAKOV, V.N.; KRASIL'NIKOV, B.N.; MAYMINA, L.G.; OSIPOVA, N.A.; RADYUKEVICH, L.V.; ROMANOV, F.I.; KULIKOV, M.V., red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Geology, and oil and gas potentials of the Minusinsk Lowland] Geologicheskoe stroenie Minusinskikh mezhgornykh vpadin i perspektivy ikh nefte-gazonosnosti. Leningrad, Gos.nauchn. tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry Leningr. otd-nie, 1958. 288 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.120) (MIRA 12:5)

(Minusinsk Lowland--Petroleum geology)
(Minusinsk Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)

S/137/61/000/007/027/072
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Radyukevich, L. V.; Shakirov, N. M.

TITLE: Utilization experience of a five-stand mill

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, 8, abstract 7D53 ("Tr. Konferentsii: Tekhn. progress v tekhnol. prokatn. proiz-va". Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1960, 582-589)

TEXT: The following problems are considered: 1) adjustment of stands, 2) distribution of reductions among the stands, 3) choice of speeds and tensions, 4) tension schedule, 5) cooling and lubrication on stands and their effect upon the geometrical shape of the strip and upon the output. As an effective method of decreasing the thickness nonuniformity of the metal, it is proposed to introduce voltage compensation in the circuit of the motor-generator, distributed in the following manner (in %): stand no. 1 - 0, stand no. 2 - 10, stand no. 3 - 50, stands no. 4 and no. 5 - 75. The introduction of compensation reduces the amount of unconditioned metal by 50 pc.

V. Pospekhov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

POLUKHIN, P.I.; PEDOS, I.F.; RADYUKEVICH, L.V.; ZHELEZNOV, Yu.D.; POLUKHIN, V.P.

Increasing the efficiency of roll performance in the cold rolling of thin sheet. Stal' 21 no.10:916-920 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Rolls (Iron mills))

S/133/63/000/002/007/014
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Polukhin, P.I., Zheleznov, Yu.D., Polukhin, V.P., Radyukevich, L.V. Pratusevich, I.I., Nikolayev, V.A.

TITLE: The effect of technological factors on the profile section of thin strip mill rolls

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 13, 1963, 146 - 152

TEXT: This problem has been studied at the Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine), on continuous 1,200 mm four-high cold rolling mill rolls and 1,450 mm hot rolling mill rolls, in 1961 - 1962. The article is a summarizing report on the theoretical and experimental research relating to the changes of the profile section of work rolls and backing rolls due to heat effects (convexity at the center of the roll surface), to wear and tear of the rolls, etc. Measures to prevent these phenomena involve the balancing of heat effects by modifying the intensity of cooling accordingly, preferably with an automatic regulation, by means of a pickup signaling the distribution of expansion over the width of the strip and ensuring that cooling at the edge parts is more intense than the heat release. For backing rolls this can be obtained

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The effect of technological factors on the ....

by giving them a special profile section (clipping or grooving at the edges); moreover, by giving the roll barrel a surface of varying wear resistance, adjusted to the forces applied to it (by hard-surfacing with hard alloys). The measures recommended are covered by Author's Certificate No. 142.269, 1961 (Ref. 5) and No. 151976, 1962 (Ref. 3). There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys); Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine)

Card 2/2

POLUKHIN, P.I.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; RADYUKEVICH, L.V.; ZHELEZNOV, Yu.D.; POLUKHIN, V.P.

Increasing the output of the 1200 continuous mill. Metallurg 8 no.5:18-19 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov i Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolling mills)

POLUKHIN, P.I.; ZHELEZNOV, Yu.D.; POLUKHIN, V.P.; RADYUKEVICH, L.V.; PRATUSEVICH, I.I.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.

Effect of technological factors on roll grooving for thin sheet mills. Stal' 23 no.2:146-152 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov i Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolls (Iron mills))

ANTONOV, Sergey Pavlovich; BOYARSHINOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; KUPRIN, Mikhail Ionovich; PIMENOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich; RADYUKEVICH, Leonid Vladimirovich; SHAKIROV, Nur Mazitovich;

[Cold sheet-steel rolling] Kholodnaia prokatka zhesti. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 266 p. (MIRA 18:3)

SMOLKO, A.I.; RADYUKEVICH, N.M.; VIKHANSKIY, G.N.

Tectonics of the Neogene sheet of the northwestern Kara Kum in connection with oil and gas prospecting. Trudy VSEGEI 42:85-103 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Kara Kum--Petroleum geology) (Kara Kum--Gas, Natural--Geology)

RADYUKEVICH, V.M.

Tectonics of the Neogene cover of the Eshekankrenkyr-Tuzkyr section (Kara Kum). Trudy VSEGEI 46:90-98 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Kara Kum--Geology, Structural)

S/191/62/000/001/006/006
B139/B110

AUTHORS: Dvuglova, L. Ya., Lur'ye, E. G., Radyukevich, O. V., Ratner, S. B., Farberova, I. I.

TITLE: Wear (abrasion) of plastics and methods for its evaluation

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1962, 60-66

TEXT: Specimens of plastics were tested without lubrication at low speeds and loads, either with monocorundum abrasive paper M150 (M 150), GOST 344-57 (GOST 344-57) on Schopper machines (produced by the Metallist Plant, Leningrad), or with steel-wire cloth GOST 3826-47 (GOST 3826-47) on Grasseli machines. The nondimensional wear coefficient v for plastics does not depend on the cross section of the specimens. The exchange of abrasive paper and wire cloth affects neither wear nor the spread of test results, which was estimated from the mean square deviation σ and from the variation coefficient $\delta = \frac{\sigma}{v} \cdot 100\%$. Since the spread increases during the abrasion of small masses, $\delta \leq 5\%$ was strived for. This was achieved by abrading 20-30 mg of mass in the test with abrasive paper, and 10-20 mg

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Wear (abrasion) of plastics

in the test with wire cloth. Values obtained for the wear of various plastics, rubbers, and wood in reference to the wear of organic glass are presented. In the abrasive paper test with a load of 1 kgs/cm^2, v is $3.7\ mm^3/m \cdot cm = 3.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$ for organic glass. This value was assumed to be 100. In the wire cloth test, v is $1.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$; this value was assumed to be 1. The abrasion coefficient α shows the extent of increase of the wear coefficient v with an increase of the standard pressure P according to the equation $v = K \cdot P^{\alpha}$ (2). For plastics, α was in most cases 1-2, since the wear on the wire cloth is caused not only by friction but also by the cutting effect. The nature of abrasion on the wire cloth is similar to that on a smooth metal surface. The wear resistance of plastics during abrasion on surfaces of varying roughness may thus be compared. Wear may be considered a fatigue process of the upper material layers owing to repeated deformation caused by the elevations of the grinding body, and can be determined from the number n of fatigue cycles. In the equation $v = 1 \frac{P}{H}$ (3) (H = hardness), according to I. V. Kragel'skiy, the wear 1 is inversely proportional to n. For determining the wear, M. M. Reznikovskiy derived the expression

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Wear (abrasion) of plastics ...

$v = \text{const}\ p^{(b+2)/3}$, where b expresses the slope of the fatigue curve by Wehler according to the relation $(\sigma_0/\sigma)^b = n$. σ_0 = strength under single-loading, σ = amplitude value of repeated dynamic stresses. b can thus be determined as the tangent of the slope of the curves $\log n = f[\log(\sigma_0/\sigma)]$. Owing to the destruction of molecules, the molecular weight of the wear product is lower than that of the initial material. The results were well reproducible. While for abrasion with metal screen a qualitative correlation with the fatigue strength was found, a correlation with the impact strength exists for abrasion with sandpaper. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 31 references: 24 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: S. V. Ratner, V. E. Gool, G. S. Klitenik, Wear, 2, No. 2, 127 (1958); ASTM Spec D 1044-56; ASTM Standards on Plastics, ASTM D 1242-56 (1957); J. Burns, E. Story, Ind. Eng. Chem. 20, No. 9, 895, (1952)

Card 3/3

L 23367-63 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EDS/EWT(m) AFFTC/ASD Pr-4/Ps-4/
Pc-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3003308 S/0191/63/000/007/0038/0042 70

AUTHORS: Ratner, S. B.; Farberova, I. I.; Radyukevich, O. V.; Lur'ye, Ye. G.

TITLE: Interrelation of durability of plastics with other mechanical properties

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 7, 1963, 38-42

TOPIC TAGS: durability of plastic, mechanical properties of plastic, plastics, elasticity, softening point

ABSTRACT: Analysis shows that the wear V is related to the mechanical properties of the plastics by the following qualitative relationship:

$$V \sim \frac{\mu}{H\sigma\varepsilon}$$

where V is the reduction of volume or size per unit of friction travel. One of the important factors in this formula which characterizes the elasticity of the material during destruction is ε which is the factor of rupturing elongation. The experiments show that an increase of ε has a fundamental role in the increase of durability. In the examination of a large number of plastics the correlation between the expression $H\sigma\varepsilon/\mu$ and durability was noticed indeed. The main

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L 13367-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003308

formula shows that the increase of temperature may result not only in the decrease of durability, but also in the increase of durability as a result of a sharp increase of ε with an excessive compensating decrease of σ. The experiments in wear with plastic to metal samples at various temperatures showed the justification of the theoretical analysis. The temperature curve of the wear has 2 extremes which form a decreasing curve up to the softening point temperature. The increase of temperature in this region results in a sharp increase of durability. The increase of temperature practically does not affect the wear of the crystalline materials up to the polymer melting point and then shows a sharp decrease in durability. The sharp increase in wear during the softening of plastics is followed by a sharp change in friction. This friction increases for the amorphous materials as a result of their transformation into a highly elastic state and decreases for crystalline materials as a result of their melting In both cases these sharp changes in the coefficient of friction can be used as a method of determination of the thermostability of materials under the conditions of wear. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 30Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NO REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

FAYZULLIN, V.Kh., inzh.; RADYUKEVICH, V.L., inzh.

Optimum shape in cross section of strips for sheet steel manufacture. Stal' 22 no.10:934-936 O'62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

RADYUKIN, K.A.; TSEYTLIN, V.Z.

Properties of vacuum-refined ShKh15 steel. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.10:9-12 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ALEKSANDROV, A.; ATAMALYAN, E.; BYCHKOV, V.; DRUZHKOVA, L.; YELYUTINA, K.; ZAKHAROVA, L.; KOCHETOV, V.; RADYUKIN, M.; SPEKTORSKIY, V.; FEDOTKIN, I.; POLIMONOV, L.; TSIMBULOV, G.; SHEKOYAN, R.; SHAGIN, M.

Letter to the editor. Neft.khoz. 33 no.6:92 D '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

RADYUKOV, E.

B.T. B.M.I. 1170

I. Bornatskii and E. Radyukov, Chromium - Tungsten-Vanadium Steels as Substitutes for 18-4-1 Steel. METALLURG, vol. 15, 1940, No. 4, pp. 17-24; 3600 words.

RADYUKOVA, S.A.; CHARYYEVA, T.P.

Rhythmical heart disorders in myocardial infarction in the climate of Ashkhabad. Zdrav. Turk. 6 no.1:8-12 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - dotsent G.K.Khodzhakuliyev) Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASHKHABAD--HEART--INFARCTION) (ARRHYTHMIA)

RADYUKOVA, S.A.

Change in the hemodynamics of patients with myocardiac infarction under the climatic conditions of Ashkhabad. Zdrav.Turk. 7 no.1:3-6 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - dotsent G.K. Khodzhakuliyev Turkmesnkogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASHKHABAD--HEART--INFARCTION)

GEL'TMAN, A.E., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUDNYATSKIY, D.M., inzh.; RADYUSH, V.P., inzh.

Choice of an expedient power limit of single-shaft turbogenerators.
Elek. sta. 34 no.1:21-25 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Turbogenerators)

GEL'TMAN, Aleksey Emmanuilovich; [illegible]; AFANASOVSKIY, Lev Yefimovich. Prinimali uchastiye: KOLOSOVA, L.N. RADYUSH, V.F.; PISKAREV, A.A.; POLYAK, A.B.; MIKHALEV, M.N., red.[deceased]

[Large block-type condensing electric power plants; parameters and heat networks] Blochnye kondensatsionnye elektrostantsii s l'shoi moshchnosti; parametry i teplovye skhemy. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 404 p. (MIRA 18:1)

BUDNIATSKIY D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; RADYUSH, V.P., inzh.

Selection of optimal parameters of the tail sections of large heating plant turbines. Teploenergetika 11 no.12:40-46 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.

L 12894-66 EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EWG(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5027584 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/65/001/011/1391/1394

AUTHOR: Tarasevich, M. R.; Radyushkina, K. A.; Burshteyn, R. Kh.

ORG: Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut elektrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Ionization of oxygen on disperse platinum catalysts in acid solutions

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1391-1394

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen, reduction, platinum, electrochemical analysis

ABSTRACT: Investigation of the electrochemical activity of platinum catalysts in mixture with and without carbon, using Tefleks as the binding material is described. 60 mm diameter porous plates with an active layer deposited on them were used. Electrochemical tests of the gas-diffusion electrodes were made in a teflon cell. The electrolytes were 5 N H_2SO_4 and 14.8 M H_3PO_4. The pressure drop between the gas and the electrolyte was about 0.5 atm. Electrochemical activity was evaluated from the current density produced at 0.7 v vs the hydrogen electrode. In 5 N H_2SO_4 at 70°C, a carbon electrode containing no platinum catalyst has an equilibrium potential of 0.72 v and exhibits electro-

UDC: 541.13

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ACC NR: AP5027584

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chemical activity of the order of 0.3 ma/cm^2. Upon the introduction of Pt catalyst into the carbon by the reduction of H_2PtCl_6 with formaldehyde, the equilibrium electrode potential increases to 0.93 v. Increase of the temperature from 20 to 80°C at 0.7 v leads to an increase in current density from 10 to 70 ma/cm^2. At 100°C, however, the catalyst becomes poisoned by the reduction of sulfuric acid to H_2S. Even more active Pt catalyst electrodes were obtained by the reduction of H_2PtCl_6 with sodium borohydride. On this catalyst, however, the reduction of sulfuric acid begins above 50°C. The electrochemical activity of the above electrodes in 14.8 M H_3PO_4 in a broad temperature interval is shown. The authors express their gratitude for conducting x-ray structural analyses to Yu. M. Polukarov, Z. V. Semenova and Ye. A. Slesareva. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 11Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 HW

20-114-3-51/60

AUTHORS: Kotel'nikov, D. D., Radyushkina, T. T., Dmitriyeva, L. Ya.

TITLE: Clayey Minerals in the Callovian Deposits of the Sarata Exploratory Well (Glinistyye mineraly v otlozheniyakh kelloveyskogo vozrasta Saratskoy opornoy skvazhiny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 3, pp. 637-640 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As was determined in 1946 by deep drillings in the Moldavian area, the Jurassic sediments of this region are widely distributed and in places they reach a thickness of over 3000 m. The materials obtained during these drillings made it possible to work out a more precise picture of the tectonic structure, to elaborate on the stratigraphic features, and to characterize the lithographic composition. The clay deposits, however, have not been described at all from a mineralogical point of view. The paper under review proposes to close this gap in the scientific research work dealing with the above area. The clayey mass of the Callovian age in the Sarata well is situated, with a large stratigraphic interruption, on an eroded surface of the Upper Silurian sediments. Their lower limit is drawn along the sharp change in the lithographical

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Clayey Minerals in the Callovian Deposits of the Sarata Exploratory Well

composition of the minerals: between the dark-grey microgranular dolomite weakly clayey calcites, on the one hand, and the dark-grey calcareous (in alternating layers) Callovian clays, on the other hand. As usually assumed, the upper limit runs along the sharp boundary between the dark-grey solid viscous clays, and the dark-grey clayey-calcareous rocks of the Oxford-Kimeridge epoch, which is full of ferriferous oolites and large pelecypoda shells. According to the composition of the clay minerals, the Callovian mass is divided here into two packages of layers of unequal thickness: the lower 973 m to 944 m (thickness 29 m), and the upper from 944 m to 879.24 m (thickness 64,76 m). The mountain elevations of the Dobrudja probably served as sources of abrasion.The formation of the Callovian clay mass took place as result of the sedimentation of finely clastic material in a basin, which - in spite of sporadic elevations - was gradually deepened during the course of the entire Callovian epoch. In connection herewith, the source of abrasion was gradually eliminated, and there took place in the basin an accumulation of more and more dispersed and, towards the end of the Callovian epoch, even chemically considerably transformed material. There are 1 figure and 7 references,allof which are Soviet.

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20-114-3-51/60

Clayey Minerals in the Callovian Deposits of the Sarata Exploratory Well

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institut for Geological Survey of Petroleum (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut)

PRESENTED: November 26, 1956, by N. M. Strakhov, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1956

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